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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

JULY 1979

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

July 1979

STATE OF MONTANA

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Volume 9 Number 7

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of employment by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of employment by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonal factor method.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six leading indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is in no manner or form comparable to the United States composite index as published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

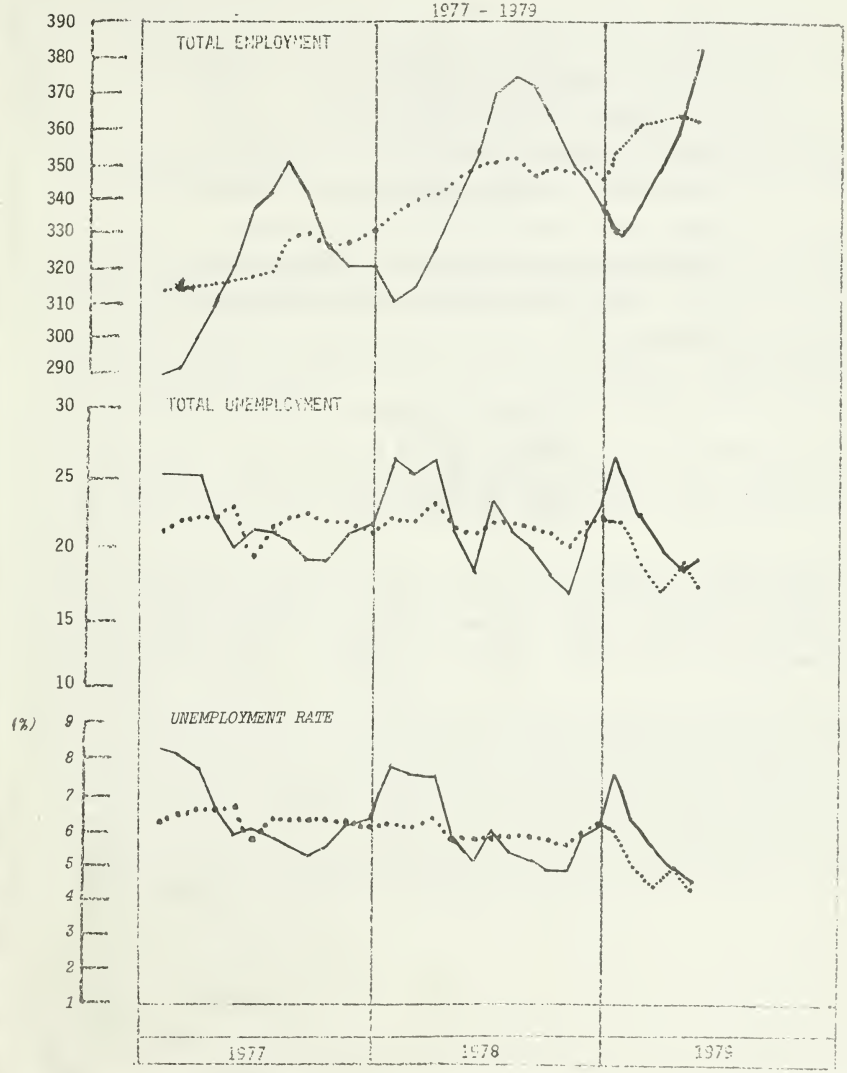
13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: _____)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: .....)

1977 - 1979



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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* STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS *

Montana's labor force statistics show gains this month, moving closer to summer's seasonal peak. In comparison to last year, this year's gains are approximately one-third less for both the civilian labor force and employment. Mixed performance is the keynote of Montana's economy at this time. For some sectors of the economy and for some areas of the state, performance levels meet or exceed last year's performance. Any optimistic outlooks for the state at this time are suspect because of the mixed performance noted.

The civilian labor force grew by 14,100 in June, to a total of 400,300. Employment gains in June were 11,200, moving the total to 381,200. Last year's civilian labor force in June totaled 395,100 and employment totaled 371,400.

Unemployment statistics report 19,100 out of work in June for a 4.8% rate of unemployment. In May, the count reports 16,200 out of work for a 4.2% rate of unemployment. June of last year has 23,700 out of work for a 6.0% rate. The seasonal influx of students returning to the labor force and school district layoffs are the major contributing factor accounting for the unemployment increases.

The May to June changes this year and last year reveal much about Montana's economic condition. Last year the civilian labor force expanded by 21,500. This year the same expansion was 34% less or 14,100. Employment followed a similar pattern. Last year those at work increased by 16,500 in the month-to-month change, while the expansion was reported at 11,200 or 32% less than last year.

The normal positive influences associated with agriculture, construction and tourism were not prevalent statewide as in years past. Heavy winterkill of winter wheat placed estimates of crop production down 21% from the 1978 level. For all wheat crops estimated production was reported down 7% statewide. Estimates for oats and barley indicated each to be down as much as 25%. This was a result of decreases in both yield and acreage. Yields in hay crops will be less than in previous years due to dryness in many areas of the state.

Fuel shortages did much to curtail activities in the construction sector in some areas of the state. The areas involved were isolated and the shortages were limited to end-of-month activities. Statewide, approximately 300 construction workers experienced layoffs of up to 2 weeks in duration. Layoffs involving manufacturing firms who could not transport inventories because of fuel shortages were very isolated. A national independent truckers work stoppage also created the stagnation of manufactured inventories. The effects of end-of-month fuel shortages in upcoming months will more than likely be felt in Montana. The severity and duration of worker layoffs associated cannot be determined at this time as a national effort is being made to reduce fuel consumption and to reallocate fuel supplies.

The reduction in tourism in the state accounts for much of this year's smaller employment gain when compared to last year's May to June change. Some areas report that business activity is down as much as 60% while generally, tourism is estimated to be down 30% throughout the state. This has created a hiring situation that focuses on replacement hires rather than additional hires normally associated with this time of year. Those occupations normally high in demand, short in supply, are experiencing the reverse this summer; another indicator that additional hires are not occurring as in past years.

Montana's Composite Index of six economic indicators shows improvement over the previous month in May. The improvement was brought about in part because of the unseasonal spring. Continued mixed movement in the index provides little indication that a trend is forming. The increase in the Consumer Price Index at a 1+% level persists in reducing real spendable earnings.

The downturn in Montana's economy will continue in upcoming months. Conditions currently causing the downturn-fuel shortages, reduction in crop production, and inflation-will not subside in only a few months. These conditions will be dict ing Montana's economy probably until mid-1980. The outlook for upcoming months is mixed; with some sectors and areas experiencing expansion and other sectors and areas experiencing contractions. Because of Montana's dependence upon fuel supplies, the effects of contraction will outweigh those of expansion, in forming Montana's economic profile. The best stated outlook will include moderate downturn and cautious optimism for the upcoming months.

GREAT FALLS SMSA (Cascade County)

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force in June totaled 37,100 in Cascade County. This was 900 greater than the previous month but 100 less than last year in June. Employment in June bettered May's count by 300. June's count of 34,600 bettered last year's count by 300.

Unemployment registered an increase during the period. May's count of unemployed totaled 1,800 and increased to 2,400 in June. The count in June of last year totaled 2,800. Corresponding unemployment rates were 5.0% in May, 6.6% in June and 7.4% in June of last year. Students returning to the SMSA seeking summer employment accounted for much of the unemployment increases.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Major construction projects in the SMSA continue on schedule with some layoffs noted because of shortages in fuel supplies. No new major projects were reported this period in the SMSA.

Agricultural operations are confined to haying and preparation for harvest. Employer calls for experienced farm and ranch hands are steady in preparation for harvest.

End of month fuel shortages in conjunction with an independent trucker's work stoppage has caused some construction activities to be delayed. Some local businesses are experiencing a 30% drop in business because of a drop in tourism. Again, fuel supply shortages are chiefly responsible. Calls for additional hires are not occurring as in past years. Replacement hires are the mainstay of new hires.

Employment opportunities remain good in all industry groups for qualified applicants. Fuel shortages could occur in upcoming months that would create temporary layoffs, particularly in the construction and tourism related industries. The likelihood of major critical shortages is very remote. Thus, only short term layoffs may occur at the end of the month. Calls for experienced harvest crews will pick up as crops turn in upcoming weeks. Employment in the remaining sectors will remain stable until fall.

BILLINGS SMSA (Yellowstone County)

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force remained the same from May to June at 55,200. Employment fell from 53,600 to 53,200 during the same period. In comparison to June of last year, the civilian labor force is 500 less and the employment is 200 greater.

The unemployment count in June increased to 2,000, and the unemployment rate enlarged to 3.6%. One year ago, 2,700 people were considered unemployed, and the rate was 4.8%.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

T' amount of building permits issued for the month of June was $4,596,335. This is down almost $2 million from June 1978. New business formations are equal to last year's pace in the year-to-date total. June, itself, is about one-third fewer than June last year in new business development. Wholesale and Retail trade and services have the most concentration of new developing industries. Industrial sites expansion continues to strengthen Billings as a regional warehousing center.

A freight company that earlier announced withdrawal from serving Montana is reconsidering. The 30 persons layoff in the Billings area may not happen after all. Another freight transporter is involved in a labor dispute; twenty employees are affected.

The independent trucker's traffic has normalized, but some layoffs and reduced working hours did occur in June. A meat packing firm reduced employee hours by one-third because of a shortage of hogs.

The shortage of fuel has had an effect on the gas station owners. Four gas stations, involving 3 chain companies, have closed. The fuel allocations and most of the employees will be absorbed into the other city outlets.

Abrupt changes in the consumer behavior must be taken into consideration in the local economy. One motel reports 50% less business compared to same time period last year. A contractor that utilized union pipefitters and plumbers employment is down to fifteen from forty-five one year ago. The Multiple Listing's houses for sale total is about 1,300. Three years ago, the total was 300. A survey on out-of town weekend shoppers indicates a definite reduction in their numbers.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

Employment in the LMA grew from 35,500 in May to 35,200 in June this year. This was 300 more at work than last June's count. The civilian labor force grew from 37,900 to 38,300 this year and was 1,100 less than last June's count of 39,400.

The count of unemployed registered 3,100 out of work in June, an increase of 400 from May. The influx of job seekers returning from school accounted for much of the increase. This June's count was 1,400 less than last June's count of 3,500. Unemployment rates for the LMA were 4.7% in May, 5.6% in June, and 8.8% for June of last year.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Major construction projects account for much of the economic activity in the LMA at this time. Included are a $1.4 million remodeling project at Montana Tech., $0.9 million for the construction of a new motel, and a $2.2 million postal center in Butte. These projects are in Butte which issued building permits for construction valued at $3.5 million in June. Other cities in the LMA are not experiencing major construction activities as noted in previous years.

Tourist activities are down in the LMA affecting hiring in the service, retail trade and related sectors. In the Anaconda area tourist activites are down as much as 60%. This, coupled with a lack in diesel fuel supplies, has caused reductions in work forces. Most affected by fuel shortages have been public works projects.

Approximately $300,000 fire damage occurred to four Butte businesses. It is not known at this time whether the businesses will renovate the current site or relocate. A downtown retail center has indicated that its doors will close the end of February next year. This closure will cause the layoff of nearly 100 workers.

Irrigation activities highlight the agricultural sector with having to occur shortly. Roadway maintenance and repair continue in the LMA. Fuel shortages have not adversely affected activities.

Employment opportunities in the LMA appear stable at this time. Some layoffs related to tourism activities have occurred with additional hires not exceeded. Presently, shortages in fuel supplies have not had ar effect on construction activities. In upcoming months such shortages could limit construction activities. Shortages of qualified job seekers in the LMA have not been reported. Thus providing for a stable employment outlook.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The June civilian labor force grew by 1,300 in one month to a total of 29,400. June, 1978, had a civilian labor force count of 28,400. Employment in June registered 28,400, which was 1,200 more than last month and 1,100 more than one year ago.

With the labor force and employment growth being about the same, the unemployment rate remained at 3.3% from May to June. The number of unemployed tallied 1,000 in June. Last year's count was only 100 more.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The Bozeman building department issued 27 permits last month for construction totaling $1,248,100. A year ago in June the department issued 37 permits for construction totaling $1,095,224. Some of the larger developments include the following: new office building - $150,000; new townhouses - $151,000; and new health club - $370,000. Earth moving has started on a large shopping center in Bozeman.

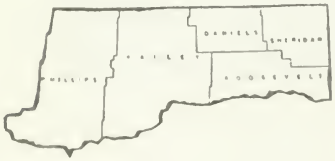
A rehabilitation project will begin soon at the Park County Senior Citizen Center. The majority of the $218,252 is for building 14 apartments.

About 75 workers in Bozeman were released by a log manufacturing firm because trucks were not available to haul the products in June. About two weeks later 35-40 employees were rehired. Production is at near normal capacity at this time.

Two large projects are still on the drawing board. In Livingston, with the aid of an industrial revenue bond for $530,000, a dental clinic is proposed for construction. Bozeman has just picked the site for a new library. After the $1.46 million structure's design is established, bids will be requested. The Park county commissioners denied a request on $4.5 million industrial revenue bond issue for a ski resort.

The decline in tourist travel is affecting both local and Yellowstone Park trade and service industries. Yellowstone Park recorded about 33% fewer visitors than last year in June.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

As in most parts of the state, the Glasgow labor area experienced mixed trends in employment and unemployment statistics during June.

GLASGOW LMA (cont.)

The civilian labor force continued to swell, reaching 18,500 persons in June compared with 17,600 in May, and 16,900 in April. Employment figures also showed positive movement, increasing from 17,000 in May to a current level of 17,800. On the other hand, the number of persons without jobs also increased. The present unemployment total for the LMA is 700; an increase of 100 over May's level. Consequently, the rate of unemployment for the area was calculated at 3.9% in June, compared with 3.6% during the previous month.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Fuel supplies appear to have been dictating business activity during recent weeks. Local reports indicate that the flow of goods in and out of the area has been slowed by short supplies of diesel for frieght trucks and the current situation has many retailers concerned about what the coming months may bring.

Other industrial sectors are trying to weather the the energy problems as best they can. Among other things, a new motel is under construction in the Glasgow area, while in Malta the opening of a new rest home should provide job opportunities in a variety of vocations.

In the agricultural sector, farmers and ranchers continue to grapple with hot temperatures and low precipitation levels in recent weeks.

GLENDIVE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force increased by 600 in June, bringing the total to 16,000. One year ago the labor force count was reported at 15,900. Employment similarly grew by 600 in June to 15,600 which was 200 ahead of the same month one year ago.

The number of unemployed remained unchanged from April and May. The June count of 400 compares with 500 last year. An unemployment rate of 2.4% in June remained unchanged from May this year and was much improved over last year's rate of 3.2%.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Major construction projects continue to provide most of the economic stimulus in the LMA. In Glendive projects include an addition to a soft drink plant, new warehouse for oilfield construction company, new highway patrol office and widening of Main street. Eastmont Human Services Center is in the process of expanding its patient load, creating employment for as many as 35 people. In Sidney construction continues on a new medical clinic and new loan institution.

The agricultural sector is dominated at this time by beet hoeing, irrigating, and haying. Second hoeing and second haying activities near completion.

GLENDIVE LMA (cont.)

Labor supplies are meeting demand with employment opportunities limited to seasonal activities. Replacement hires account for most of the hiring activity as additional hires are down. Tourism is estimated as being down as much as 20-25% in the LMA accounting for the lack in additional hires. Qualified applicants will experience some problems in obtaining select employment.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force has increased 6.7% from one year ago to a total of 14,400. Last month's count was 13,600. Employment for June increased by 600 from May and increased by 1,000 from one year ago to a level of 13,800.

The June jobless rate was 3.9%, a slight increase from May's 3.1% and a large decrease from the June, 1978, figure of 5.5%. In the unemployed count, calculations show June with 600.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

In Hardin, sewer line construction that was delayed is now planned for completion this summer. Approximately $350,000 in funds is available for the project.

The reduction in tourism has been affecting enterprises which depend on tourist dollars being spent. However, the rodeo in Red Lodge was successful, with 5,500 spectators enjoying the activities on the fourth of July.

An interesting development has happened in the Beartooth mountains. The Wilderness Act of 1964 directed the U. S. Geological Service to evaluate the mineral potential of the Beartooth mountains. The survey results were recently announced. Valuable minerals - gold, silver, copper, nickel, and chromium - were found to exist. Currently the Beartooth mountains are included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The number of people in the civilian labor force continued to climb during June reaching a total of 14,000. That figure is 700 more than the previous month, but 100 less than the total recorded in June, 1978.

Employment figures remained on an upward seasonal course this month, moving from 12,800 in May to a current level of 13,400. Unemployment rose moderately from 500 in May to 600 in June as students entered an already tight job market for the summer.

HAVRE LMA (cont.)

The calculated unemployment rate rose from 3.7% last month to 4.4% in June. However, the current rate is still well below the 5.8% unemployment registered one year ago.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Activity levels in the various industrial sectors have remained fairly steady during the past four weeks. To some extent fuel availability problems have hampered virtually all sectors. Construction slowdowns in particular have become more common, with a slower delivery of materials and a generally lower demand for new housing.

Though reports indicate that the tourist industry has picked up somewhat, prospects for the rest of the summer may not be too good. In addition, agricultural activity has been slow recently due to hot, dry conditions, and a delayed harvest may result in some instances. At the present time, the wholesale and retail sectors seem to be the mainstay of the local economy.

HELENA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force continued to grow in June from the previous month. June's count of 29,800 bettered May's count by 700. One year ago the civilian labor force was recorded at 29,400. Employment reflected similar movement. June's count of employed totaled 28,500 which was 600 better than the previous month and 700 better than one year ago.

The count of the number of unemployed increased from 1,200 in May to 1,300 in June. This increase was created by the return of students to the LMA seeking summer employment. One year ago the unemployed count was reported at 1,600. Corresponding unemployment rates were 4.2% in May, 4.5% in June, and 5.3% in June of last year.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Although employment gains are noted in the May to June change, these gains are below those reported one year ago. This year's gain of 600 is 300 less than the employment gain reported last year. Youth entering the labor force to accept summer employment account for much of the gain. None the less, economic activities are below last year's pace.

Fuel shortages account for much of the economy's lagging last year's LMA activities. Tourism activities are below normal due to fuel shortages. Some merchants report sales to be down as much as 25% of last year's volume. Service occupations such as those in the restaurant and motel firms generally are in high demand this time of year. This year supply exceeds demand, reflecting the lagging economic activity.

HELENA LMA (cont.)

Fuel shortages, as well as a tight money market, have caused as many as 20 worker layoffs a week near the end of June in construction. New housing starts are down from last year. These events adversely affect the economic activity of the LMA.

If fuel shortages can be averted in the LMA and nationally, economic activity should rebound to past performance levels. But the greater the duration of end-of-month fuel shortages, the longer the recovery period. At present, the uncertainty of the availability in fuel supplies will dictate a "wait and see" analysis of the LMA.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

Both the civilian labor force and employment increased by 1700 in the LMA from May to June. The civilian labor force was measured at 42,400 and employment at 39,800 in June. Comparative figures for June last year reported the civilian labor force at 41,200 and employment at 37,900. The count of unemployed remained unchanged in June at 2,600 which bettered last year's count of 3,300. Corresponding unemployment rates were 6.2% in June of this year and 7.9% last year. The unemployment rate in May was 6.4%.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

In the employment shift from May to June, this year's employment gain was 700 less than last year's. This was in part caused by the reduced activity in tourism created by fuel shortages and costs. Travel in the Glacier National Park area is reported down 27% from previous years. Hires to meet peak tourism demands did not occur in late June as would have normally occurred. Layoffs in construction and wood products industries also resulted from the fuel shortages. One mill unable to move inventory to market was forced to layoff 20 workers. More layoffs could occur in the future if fuel shortages continue.

In the Libby area, a plant shut down for repairs. Some workers were held on for repairs while others took annual vacations leaving nearly 60 workers temporarily out of work. Cherry harvest is in full swing. In the Polson area nearly 130 people will be employed as processors and 400 to 500 people will work as pickers. Many of the pickers arrive from out of state for harvest which lasts up to three weeks. Tree plantation and haying activities near completion at this time thus reducing the call for agricultural workers until harvest and next haying.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force for the LMA advanced to 12,300 in June. This was 700 greater than May and 200 greater than one year ago. Employment registered similar increases. The June count of the employed was 11,900 which was 600 more than in May and 300 more than last year.

Unemployment experienced little change. The number of unemployed in June totaled 400 reflecting 100 more than last month and 100 less than last year. The unemployment rate was constant from May to June at 2.9%. The rate in June, 1978, was 4.4%.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The lumber mill work force was at a lower level in the past four weeks. At one mill 20-30 sawmill workers were released because of low lumber prices and environmental requirements. Another mill reduced the employment when they ran out of logs. The lumber company will rehire as soon as the log supply is replenished.

Construction work is slow. The only major project ongoing is for a new dinner club. Possible new high school construction will be determined in the fall from a bond issue election. A new lumber yard plans development utilizing an 80 foot by 200 foot building.

Haying has been the main agricultural activity. Hay crops are expected to be less than last year's yield. Thus, the per ton sales prices will probably be greater than the prior year.

The service and trade industries remain relatively active with help from the tourists.

MILES CITY LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force expanded to 16,800 in June from 16,100 in May. A 600 increase in employed persons occurred in the same period producing a count of 16,200. In June, 1978, the employment total was 15,900.

The unemployment figure of 600 in June is 100 more than May and 100 less than June, 1978. The June unemployment rate increased to 3.6% from May's 3.0%. One year ago the rate was 4.3%.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The construction industry was given a boost from a nationally affiliated grocery store. The $841,000 facility brought the building permits to over $1 million

Miles City LMA (cont.)

for the month. Also, a $90,000 grain storage tank is scheduled for summer construction.

The possibility of a coal mine and 300-350 megawatt power plant in Custer county is being researched. A staff of 150 would be utilized on the developed project.

Other continuing construction work is on schedule with no reported stoppage due to fuel shortage. A chain discount store is completely enclosed. An anticipated staff of 48 will be hired through the local Job Service office for the discount store. Repair of streets damaged this past winter by broken water and sewer lines is more involved than normal.

Agricultural work has been slowed down by the lack of moisture. Crop reports indicate the Miles City LMA will have lower yields than normal.

Broadus has job openings in the restaurant and medical areas. In Miles City diesel mechanics are in demand.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

The civilian labor force in this area continued to increase during the past four weeks, reaching a total of 55,400 for the month of June, compared with 53,200 in the previous month.

The number of employed persons rose from 50,400 in May to 52,100 in June. The current employment level further reflects a 4.6% increase over that recorded in June, 1978. Unfortunately, the number of persons on the jobless rolls also increased. The number of unemployed individuals in June was 3,300 compared with 2,800 in May and 3,600 one year ago.

The area unemployment rate reflected the changes in the labor market with an increase from 5.2% in May to 5.9% in June. Much of the increase in the civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics at this time is attributable to students entering the job market for the summer months.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Problems with the availability of fuel have had pronounced effects on the business conditions in the Missoula LMA during June. The critical lumber and wood products industry in particular has felt the pinched fuel lines, with various firms encountering difficulty in hauling material in and out of the area. Some layoffs have occurred as a result of the energy-induced slump.

Reports indicate that other businesses which are experiencing problems are auto sales and tourism. The construction sector, too, is in a slowdown phase, as the number of both residential and commercial building permits has declined.

MISSOULA LMA (cont.)

On a more positive note, a fast food restaurant is opening in Missoula with 50 positions to be filled. In the Hamilton area, the State High School Rodeo undoubtedly was a welcome sight for town businessmen.

SHELBY - CUTBANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

Overall employment statistics for this LMA exhibited mixed movement from May to June. The civilian labor force reached 20,700, compared with 18,900 in May and 18,100 in April. Meanwhile, those employed persons in the labor force increased in number from 18,200 in May to a June total of 19,700. Furthermore, the current figure is 3.1% greater than that recorded one year ago.

The number of individuals on the jobless rolls also increased this month. Total unemployment for June was 1,000 compared with 700 in May and 800 in April. In spite of the increase, that figure was still 100 less than the unemployment total in June, 1978.

These shifts in the statistics yielded a June unemployment rate of 4.8% in the LMA.

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Activity in all industrial sectors has been steady during recent weeks. The entrance of many students into the labor force may have a tightening effect on the local job market, but thus far normal seasonal trends are occurring.

Various construction projects are under way at this time. Slow delivery of materials in some cases has been hampering contractors, but the situation has not become critical yet. At least one firm has indicated that shutdowns are a real possibility if supply shortages continue, however.

Tourism in Glacier Park is reported to be lower than usual at this time. A long term slack period would pose a real economic problem for this LMA, which gains significantly from tourists going into the park. As is the case in most other areas, the full effects of a fuel-short summer remain to be seen.

MANPOWER PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

June 1979

Program	New Enrollees	Job Placements	End of Month Enrollment
WIN	260	126	507
CETA-CEP	94	60	261
CETA-INST.	35	34	187
CETA-OJT	50	13	142
JOB CORPS	33	40	472
PSE TITLE II	70	22	554
PSE TITLE VI	18	29	278
PSE TITLE VI-A	48	28	360
CETA - AWE	105	41	173
STIP I	0	0	0
HIRE II	9	11	55
STIP II	1	1	32
PSE II DAB	19	3	46

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S.[1/]

(1967 = 100)

Group	June 1979	*Percent Change From:* May 1979	June 1978
All Items	*216.9*	*1.2*	*11.1*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED[2/]

June 1979

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Covered Unemployment*
Non-White	*14.2%*
Female	*49.8%*
Youth	*8.4%*
Over 45	*21.3%*

1/ The Consumer Price Index measures changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single persons.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Disputes 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1977								
January	315.8	290.3	267.7	22.6	25.5	*8.1*	*8.3*	*
February	318.4	292.9	268.1	24.8	25.5	*8.0*	*8.5*	*
March	327.2	301.9	272.0	29.9	25.3	*7.7*	*7.9*	.1
April	336.1	313.8	276.8	37.0	22.3	*6.6*	*6.9*	*
May	343.4	323.1	285.0	38.1	20.3	*5.9*	*6.4*	*
June	360.0	338.5	295.2	43.3	21.5	*6.0*	*7.5*	.1
July	364.4	343.2	297.0	46.2	21.2	*5.8*	*7.0*	3.4
August	374.5	353.7	304.4	49.3	20.8	*5.5*	*6.8*	.2
September	362.5	343.3	304.9	38.4	19.2	*5.3*	*6.6*	.1
October	347.0	327.8	295.3	32.5	19.2	*5.5*	*6.3*	.4
November	345.0	323.7	295.8	27.9	21.3	*6.2*	*6.4*	.3
December	345.7	323.7	299.8	23.9	22.0	*6.4*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	345.0	323.0	288.5	34.5	22.0	*6.4*	*7.0*	.4
1978								
January	338.7	312.1	290.1	22.0	26.6	*7.8*	*7.0*	*
February	342.5	316.8	292.9	23.9	25.7	*7.5*	*6.9*	*
March	355.1	328.6	300.0	28.6	26.5	*7.5*	*6.6*	*
April	365.9	344.5	309.4	35.1	21.4	*5.9*	*5.8*	*
May	373.6	354.9	318.8	36.1	18.7	*5.0*	*5.5*	.1
June	395.1	371.4	330.2	41.2	23.7	*6.0*	*6.2*	.4
July	396.5	375.0	330.9	44.1	21.5	*5.4*	*6.3*	.2
August	393.6	373.4	326.2	47.2	20.2	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	382.0	363.9	327.1	36.8	18.1	*4.7*	*6.0*	.1
October	368.1	350.8	319.5	31.3	17.3	*4.7*	*5.4*	.1
November	367.6	346.4	319.5	26.9	21.2	*5.8*	*5.5*	.1
December	361.2	338.1	315.0	23.1	23.1	*6.4*	*5.6*	.1
Avg.	370.0	348.0	315.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	356.2	329.6	308.3	21.3	26.6	*7.5*	*6.4*	*
February	358.6	336.5	313.3	23.2	22.1	*6.2*	*6.4*	1.0
March	366.1	346.3	318.5	27.8	19.8	*5.4*	*6.1*	*
April	377.0	358.1	323.9	34.2	18.9	*5.0*	*5.5*	*
May	386.2	370.0	334.7	35.3	16.2	*4.2*	*5.2*	*
June	400.3	381.2	341.0	40.2	19.1	*4.8*	*6.0*	*
July	*400.6*	*383.9*	*340.9*	*43.0*	*16.7*	*4.2*		*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1977								
January	31.4	29.0	28.1	.9	2.4	*7.7*	*8.1*	*
February	31.4	29.3	28.3	1.0	2.1	*6.8*	*8.0*	*
March	32.1	29.9	28.7	1.2	2.2	*7.0*	*7.7*	*
April	32.2	30.3	28.8	1.5	1.9	*5.9*	*6.6*	*
May	32.7	30.8	29.3	1.5	1.9	*5.8*	*5.9*	*
June	34.1	32.0	30.3	1.7	2.1	*6.0*	*6.0*	*
July	34.3	32.2	30.4	1.8	2.1	*6.2*	*5.8*	.8
August	34.5	32.4	30.5	1.9	2.1	*6.1*	*5.5*	*
September	34.8	32.7	31.2	1.5	2.1	*6.0*	*5.3*	*
October	34.1	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.2	*6.3*	*5.5*	.3
November	34.0	32.0	30.9	1.1	2.0	*5.9*	*6.2*	.3
December	34.0	31.7	30.8	.9	2.3	*6.6*	*6.4*	*
Avg.	33.3	31.2	29.8	1.4	2.1	*6.4*	*6.4*	.1
1978								
January	33.2	30.4	29.5	.9	2.8	*8.3*	*7.8*	*
February	33.7	31.0	30.1	.9	2.7	*8.0*	*7.5*	*
March	34.7	32.1	31.0	1.1	2.6	*7.4*	*7.5*	*
April	34.5	32.5	31.1	1.4	2.0	*5.8*	*5.9*	*
May	35.0	33.1	31.7	1.4	1.9	*5.4*	*5.0*	*
June	37.1	34.3	32.7	1.6	2.8	*7.4*	*6.0*	*
July	37.1	34.8	33.1	1.7	2.3	*6.3*	*5.4*	*
August	37.0	34.7	32.8	1.9	2.3	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
September	36.8	34.5	33.0	1.5	2.3	*6.2*	*4.7*	*
October	36.0	33.9	32.7	1.2	2.1	*5.9*	*4.7*	*
November	36.3	33.6	32.5	1.1	2.7	*7.4*	*5.8*	*
December	35.6	32.8	31.9	.9	2.8	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
Avg.	35.6	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.4	*6.8*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	34.9	31.9	31.1	.8	3.0	*8.6*	*7.5*	*
February	34.6	32.2	31.3	.9	2.4	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
March	34.9	32.8	31.9	1.1	2.1	*6.1*	*5.4*	*
April	35.4	33.4	32.0	1.4	2.0	*5.6*	*5.0*	*
May	36.1	34.3	32.9	1.4	1.8	*5.0*	*4.2*	*
June	37.0	34.6	33.0	*1.6*	*2.4*	*6.6*	*4.8*	*
July	*37.1*	*35.2*	*33.5*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*5.2*	*4.2*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 60.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1977								
January	48.0	45.0	44.0	1.0	3.0	6.2	8.1	*
February	48.2	45.3	44.2	1.1	2.9	6.0	8.0	*
March	49.0	46.3	44.9	1.4	2.7	5.6	7.7	*
April	49.4	47.0	45.3	1.7	2.4	4.8	6.8	*
May	50.0	47.7	46.0	1.7	2.3	4.6	5.9	*
June	51.7	49.4	47.4	2.0	2.3	4.4	6.0	*
July	51.9	49.6	47.5	2.1	2.3	4.4	5.8	*
August	52.6	50.3	48.0	2.3	2.3	4.3	5.5	*
September	52.9	50.7	48.9	1.8	2.2	4.2	5.3	*
October	51.6	49.3	47.8	1.5	2.3	4.4	5.6	*
November	52.0	49.7	48.4	1.3	2.3	4.4	6.2	*
December	52.7	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.4	4.6	6.4	*
Avg.	50.8	48.4	46.8	1.6	2.4	4.8	6.4	*
1978								
January	51.1	48.0	47.0	1.0	3.1	6.1	7.8	*
February	51.4	48.5	47.4	1.1	2.9	5.6	7.5	*
March	52.9	49.7	48.4	1.3	3.2	6.1	7.5	*
April	53.8	51.5	49.9	1.6	2.3	4.3	5.9	*
May	53.8	51.7	50.0	1.7	2.1	3.9	5.0	*
June	55.7	53.0	51.1	1.9	2.7	4.8	6.0	*
July	55.3	53.0	51.0	2.0	2.3	4.2	5.4	*
August	55.0	52.7	50.5	2.2	2.3	4.1	5.1	*
September	55.5	53.4	51.7	1.7	2.1	3.8	4.7	*
October	54.6	52.8	51.4	1.4	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.2	52.6	51.4	1.2	2.6	4.8	5.8	*
December	54.4	51.7	50.6	1.1	2.7	4.9	6.4	*
Avg.	54.1	51.6	50.1	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
1979								
January	53.5	50.5	49.5	1.0	3.0	5.7	7.5	*
February	52.9	50.5	49.4	1.1	2.4	4.5	6.2	*
March	53.3	51.2	49.9	1.3	2.1	3.9	5.4	*
April	53.8	51.9	50.3	1.6	1.9	3.5	5.0	*
May	55.2	53.6	52.0	1.6	1.6	2.9	4.2	*
June	55.2	53.2	51.4	1.8	2.0	3.6	4.8	*
July	*55.2*	*53.5*	*52.5*	*2.0*	*1.7*	*3.2*	*4.2*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

June, 1979

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1979	June 1978
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	400.3	386.2	395.1	14.1	5.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	381.2	370.0	371.4	11.2	9.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	40.2	35.3	41.2	4.9	-1.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	19.1	16.2	23.7	2.9	-4.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[1]	4.8	4.2	6.0	.6	-1.2
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	4.6	4.9	5.9	- .3	-1.3
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	298.4	293.3	288.4	+5.1	+10.0
MANUFACTURING	27.5	26.8	26.6	+ .6	+ .8
Durable Goods	18.3	18.0	17.8	+ .3	+ .5
24 Lumber and Wood Products	11.4	11.1	11.1	+ .3	+ .3
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	- .1
Other Durable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.5	0	+ .2
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.0	8.8	+ .2	+ .4
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	3.8	3.8	+ .2	+ .2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	+ .2
MINING	7.8	7.8	7.2	0	+ .6
10 Metal Mining	2.3	2.3	2.1	0	+ .2
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.0	0	+ .1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.4	3.4	3.1	0	+ .3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	18.2	17.1	18.2	+1.1	0
15 General Building Contractors	7.0	6.3	6.2	+ .7	+ .8
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.8	4.5	5.8	+ .3	- 1.0
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.4	6.4	6.2	0	+ .2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.1	23.0	21.9	+ .1	+ 1.2
40 Railroad Transportation	7.2	7.2	7.0	0	+ .2
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	7.2	7.2	6.7	0	+ .5
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	8.7	8.6	8.2	+ .1	+ .5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	76.6	77.8	73.8	+ .7	+ 4.8
Wholesale Trade	19.5	19.3	16.6	+ .2	+ 2.9
Retail Trade	59.1	58.6	57.2	+ .5	+ 1.9
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.3	8.6	+ .1	- .2
54 Food Stores	8.0	7.8	7.6	+ .2	+ .4
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ .1	+ .3
58 Eating and Drinking Places	22.8	22.5	21.6	+ .3	+ 1.2
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.9	11.0	10.6	- .1	+ .3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.5	13.9	12.2	+ .6	+ 2.3
SERVICES	53.9	53.5	53.8	+ .4	+ .1
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.3	6.9	8.1	+ .4	- .8
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.8	2.7	- .1	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	16.6	16.7	17.0	- .1	- .4
Other Services	27.2	27.1	26.0	+ .1	+ 1.2
GOVERNMENT	74.8	73.1	74.7	+1.7	+ .1
91 Federal Government	13.8	12.5	14.7	+1.3	- .9
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.0	8.0	8.3	0	- .3
93 Other State Government	11.0	10.7	11.3	+ .3	- .3
94 Local Education	25.1	25.1	25.1	0	0
95 Other Local Government	16.9	16.8	15.3	+ .1	+ 1.6

[1] Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships, includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.
[2] Computed from Whole (unrounded) numbers.
Establishment series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

June, 1979

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1979	June 1978
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	37.0	36.1	37.1	.9	-.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	34.6	34.3	34.3	.3	.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.6	1.4	1.6	.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	1.8	2.8	.6	-.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	6.6	5.0	7.4	1.6	-.8
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	6.0	5.6	6.8	.4	-.8
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*31.8*	*31.0*	*30.7*	*+ .8*	*+1.1*
Manufacturing	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*+ .1*	*0*
Contract Construction	*2.3*	*2.1*	*1.8*	*+ .2*	*+ .5*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*2.0*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*- .1*	*+ .1*
Trade	*10.5*	*10.1*	*10.2*	*+ .4*	*+ .3*
Wholesale Trade	*2.7*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*+ .2*	*0*
Retail Trade	*7.8*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*+ .2*	*+ .3*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*0*	*+ .1*
Services and Mining	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*0*	*+ .1*
Government	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*+ .3*	*+ .1*
Federal Government	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*+ .1*	*0*
State and Local Government	*4.6*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*+ .2*	*+ .1*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

June, 1979

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1979	June 1978
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	55.2	55.2	55.7	0	-.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	53.2	53.6	53.0	-.4	.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.8	1.6	1.9	.2	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.0	1.6	2.7	.4	-.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	3.6	2.9	4.8	.7	-1.2
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	3.1	3.7	4.4	-.6	-1.3
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*46.9*	*46.4*	*45.6*	*+ .5*	*+1.3*
Manufacturing	*4.3*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*+ .2*	*+ .1*
Contract Construction	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.5*	*0*	*+ .2*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.3*	*4.2*	*3.9*	*+ .1*	*+ .4*
Trade	*15.9*	*16.0*	*15.4*	*- .1*	*+ .5*
Wholesale Trade	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.1*	*- .1*	*+ .1*
Retail Trade	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.3*	*0*	*+ .4*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*+ .1*	*+ .1*
Services and Mining	*9.7*	*9.5*	*9.3*	*+ .2*	*+ .4*
Government	*7.6*	*7.6*	*8.1*	*0*	*- .5*
Federal Government	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*0*	*0*
State and Local Government	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.6*	*0*	*- .5*

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*
2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary. *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Apr. 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1979	June 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1979	June 1979
STATEWIDE	377.0	386.2	400.3	358.1	370.0	381.2	18.9	16.2	19.1	*5.0*	*4.2*	*4.8*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.4	36.1	37.0	33.4	34.3	34.6	2.0	1.8	2.4	*5.6*	*5.0*	*6.6*
BILLINGS SMSA	53.8	55.2	55.2	51.9	53.6	53.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	*3.5*	*2.9*	*3.6*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	287.8	294.9	308.1	272.8	282.1	293.4	15.0	12.8	14.7	*5.2*	*4.3*	*4.8*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.6	37.2	38.3	34.5	35.5	36.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	*5.7*	*4.7*	*5.6*
BOZEMAN	27.5	28.1	29.4	26.4	27.2	28.4	1.1	.9	1.0	*4.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*
GLASGOW	16.9	17.6	18.5	16.2	17.0	17.8	.7	.6	.7	*4.0*	*3.6*	*3.9*
GLENDIVE	14.8	15.4	16.0	14.4	15.0	15.6	.4	.4	.4	*2.7*	*2.5*	*2.5*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.2	13.6	14.4	12.8	13.2	13.8	.4	.4	.6	*3.3*	*3.1*	*3.9*
HAVRE	13.0	13.3	14.0	12.4	12.8	13.4	.6	.5	.6	*4.3*	*3.7*	*4.4*
HELENA	28.5	29.1	29.8	27.3	27.9	28.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	*4.4*	*4.2*	*4.5*
KALISPELL	39.5	40.7	42.4	36.3	38.1	39.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	*8.1*	*6.4*	*6.2*
LEWISTOWN	11.3	11.6	12.3	10.9	11.3	11.9	.4	.3	.4	*3.5*	*2.9*	*2.9*
MILES CITY	15.7	16.1	16.8	15.1	15.6	16.2	.6	.5	.6	*3.7*	*3.0*	*3.6*
MISSOULA	52.7	53.2	55.4	49.2	50.4	52.1	3.5	2.8	3.3	*6.6*	*5.2*	*5.9*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.1	18.9	20.7	17.3	18.2	19.7	.8	.7	1.0	*4.6*	*3.8*	*4.8*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	June 1979	June 1978	Percent Change 1978-1979	June 1979	June 1978	Percent Change 1978-1979	June 1979	June 1978	Net Change 1978-1979	June 1979	June 1978	Net Chang 1978-1979
STATEWIDE	400.3	395.1	*1.3*	381.2	371.4	*2.6*	19.1	23.7	*-4.6*	4.8	6.0	*-1.2*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	37.0	37.1	*-.3*	34.6	34.3	*.9*	2.4	2.8	*-.4*	6.6	7.4	*-.8*
BILLINGS SMSA	55.2	55.7	*-.9*	53.2	53.0	*.4*	2.0	2.7	*-.7*	3.6	4.8	*-1.2*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	308.1	302.3	*1.9*	293.4	284.1	*3.3*	14.7	18.2	*-3.5*	4.8	6.0	*-1.2*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	38.3	39.4	*-2.8*	36.2	35.9	*.8*	2.1	3.5	*-1.4*	5.6	8.8	*-3.2*
BOZEMAN	29.4	28.4	*3.5*	28.4	27.3	*4.0*	1.0	1.1	*-.1*	3.3	3.7	*-.4*
GLASGOW	18.5	18.1	*2.2*	17.8	17.2	*3.5*	.7	.9	*-.2*	3.9	5.0	*-1.1*
GLENDIVE	16.0	15.9	*.6*	15.6	15.4	*1.3*	.4	.5	*-.1*	2.5	3.2	*-.7*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.4	13.5	*6.7*	13.8	12.8	*7.8*	.6	.7	*-.1*	3.9	5.5	*-1.6*
HAVRE	14.0	14.1	*-.7*	13.4	13.3	*.8*	.6	.8	*-.2*	4.4	5.8	*-1.4*
HELENA	29.8	29.4	*1.4*	28.5	27.8	*2.5*	1.3	1.6	*-.3*	4.5	5.3	*-.8*
KALISPELL	42.4	41.2	*2.9*	39.8	37.9	*5.0*	2.6	3.3	*-.7*	6.2	7.9	*-1.7*
LEWISTOWN	12.3	12.1	*1.7*	11.9	11.6	*2.6*	.4	.5	*-.1*	2.9	4.4	*-1.5*
MILES CITY	16.8	16.6	*1.2*	16.2	15.9	*1.9*	.6	.7	*-.1*	3.6	4.3	*-.7*
MISSOULA	55.4	53.4	*3.7*	52.1	49.8	*4.6*	3.3	3.6	*-.3*	5.9	6.7	*-.8*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.7	20.2	*2.5*	19.7	19.1	*3.1*	1.0	1.1	*-.1*	4.8	5.5	*-.7*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE IX A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
JUNE 1979

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	400323	381235	19088	4.8
CASCADE	37023	34593	2430	6.6
YELLOWSTONE	55208	53222	1986	3.6
BEAVERHEAD	4775	4632	143	3.0
BIG HORN	6602	6262	340	5.1
BLAINE	3522	3333	189	5.4
BROADWATER	1991	1948	43	2.2
CARBON	3538	3378	160	4.5
CARTER	1018	948	70	6.9
CHOUTEAU	3522	3467	55	1.6
CUSTER	6442	6237	205	3.2
DANIELS	1609	1584	25	1.6
DAWSON	6185	5986	199	3.2
DEER LODGE	6155	5806	349	5.7
FALLON	2310	2267	43	1.9
FERGUS	6722	6562	160	2.4
FLATHEAD	24773	23364	1409	5.7
GALLATIN	22054	21326	728	3.3
GARFIELD	974	927	47	4.8
GLACIER	6937	6365	572	8.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	473	441	32	6.8
GRANITE	1545	1471	74	4.8
HILL	9202	8808	394	4.3
JEFFERSON	2280	2159	121	5.3
JUDITH BASIN	1383	1309	74	5.4
LAKE	9657	9092	565	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25538	24348	1190	4.7
LIBERTY	1249	1218	31	2.5
LINCOLN	7991	7340	651	8.1
MC CONE	1374	1357	17	1.2
MADISON	2577	2534	43	1.7
MEAGHER	1159	1124	35	3.0
MINERAL	1639	1549	90	5.5
MISSOULA	40344	37984	2360	5.8
MUSSELSHELL	1946	1913	33	1.7
PARK	6180	5961	219	3.5
PETROLEUM	366	363	3	.8
PHILLIPS	3010	2925	85	2.8
PONDERA	3856	3728	128	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1362	1324	38	2.8
POWELL	4389	4184	205	4.7
PRAIRIE	937	923	14	1.5
RAVALLI	9033	8469	564	6.2
RICHLAND	5790	5686	104	1.8
ROOSEVELT	5510	5209	301	5.5
ROSEBUD	5100	4864	236	4.6
SANDERS	4413	4133	280	6.3
SHERIDAN	2927	2892	35	1.2
SILVER BOW	18690	17351	1339	7.1
STILLWATER	2426	2376	50	2.1
SWEET GRASS	1814	1802	12	.7
TETON	3241	3132	109	3.4
TOOLE	3161	3022	139	4.4
TREASURE	557	547	10	1.8
VALLEY	5435	5161	274	5.0
WHEATLAND	1424	1363	61	4.3
WIBAUX	785	766	19	2.4

TABLE IX B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

MAY 1979

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	386187	369965	16222	4.2
CASCADE	36083	34263	1820	5.0
YELLOWSTONE	55172	53568	1604	2.9
BEAVERHEAD	4618	4509	109	2.4
BIG HORN	6340	6119	221	3.5
BLAINE	3350	3165	185	5.5
BROADWATER	1858	1797	61	3.3
CARBON	3338	3199	139	4.2
CARTER	925	873	52	5.6
CHOUTEAU	3240	3190	50	1.5
CUSTER	6177	6024	153	2.5
DANIELS	1560	1538	22	1.4
DAWSON	6026	5866	160	2.7
DEER LODGE	6212	5867	345	5.6
FALLON	2296	2264	32	1.4
FERGUS	6408	6242	166	2.6
FLATHEAD	23758	22321	1437	6.0
GALLATIN	21163	20488	675	3.2
GARFIELD	906	877	29	3.2
GLACIER	5787	5386	401	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	423	409	14	3.3
GRANITE	1572	1487	85	5.4
HILL	8767	8483	284	3.2
JEFFERSON	2208	2087	121	5.5
JUDITH BASIN	1293	1211	82	6.3
LAKE	9144	8761	383	4.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25114	24058	1056	4.2
LIBERTY	1161	1135	26	2.2
LINCOLN	7772	6982	790	10.2
MC CONE	1299	1286	13	1.0
MADISON	2330	2242	88	3.8
MEAGHER	1092	1057	35	3.2
MINERAL	1590	1465	125	7.9
MISSOULA	39016	37080	1936	5.0
MUSSELSHELL	1855	1811	44	2.4
PARK	5887	5655	232	3.9
PETROLEUM	343	339	4	1.2
PHILLIPS	2911	2799	112	3.8
PONDERA	3694	3582	112	3.0
POWDER RIVER	1282	1233	49	3.8
POWELL	4260	4051	209	4.9
PRAIRIE	885	864	21	2.4
RAVALLI	8532	8071	461	5.4
RICHLAND	5526	5405	121	2.2
ROOSEVELT	5258	5003	255	4.8
ROSEBUD	4837	4654	183	3.8
SANDERS	4047	3777	270	6.7
SHERIDAN	2763	2709	54	2.0
SILVER BOW	18222	17309	913	5.0
STILLWATER	2239	2185	54	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1718	1707	11	.6
TETON	3043	2974	69	2.3
TOOLE	3101	3022	79	2.5
TREASURE	560	549	11	2.0
VALLEY	5133	4935	198	3.9
WHEATLAND	1330	1303	27	2.0
WIBAUX	763	729	34	4.5

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	June 1979[1]	May 1979	June 1978	Net Change to Current Month From: May 1979	Net Change to Current Month From: June 1978	Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
						June		May	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	121.1	128.1	123.8	+ 1.0	+ 5.3		43.3		43.7
Manufacturing	3.2	3.0	3.1	+ .2	+ .1		11.5		11.2
Mining	.5	.5	.4	0	+ .1		6.4		6.4
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.3	0	+ .2		8.5		8.9
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	3.9	0	+ .5		19.0		19.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.8	36.5	33.7	+ .3	+ 3.1		46.8		46.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ .1	+ .3		58.3		60.3
Services	35.0	35.0	37.6	0	- 2.6		64.9		65.3
Government[2]	39.3	38.9	35.6	+ .4	+ 3.7		52.5		53.2

1/ Current month preliminary. Revised to 1976 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division in Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

1978

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	114.7	115.0	116.9	119.5	120.8	123.8	121.3	122.1	120.4	122.2	122.3	127.7	120.6
Manufacturing	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Mining	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Transport. & Public Utilities.	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	30.7	30.5	31.2	32.2	33.2	33.7	32.9	35.3	35.5	35.3	35.2	38.5	33.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate..	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.0
Services	33.8	34.0	33.4	35.2	35.4	37.6	36.6	34.0	34.3	34.1	34.3	35.2	34.8
Government	34.9	35.3	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.6	34.6	35.4	33.7	35.6	35.8	37.2	35.4

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mining	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate..	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4
Services.....	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0
Government.....	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment Series began January, 1974. Revised to 1978 Benchmark. Prepared by Montana Employment Security Division in cooperation with U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index of
SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1978	
January	100.6
February	100.2
March	102.2
April	103.1
May	103.1
June	102.4
July	102.5
August	101.5
September	101.0
October	102.2
November	98.0
December	100.4
1979	
January	96.7
February	98.8
March	99.2
April	97.8
May	99.9
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

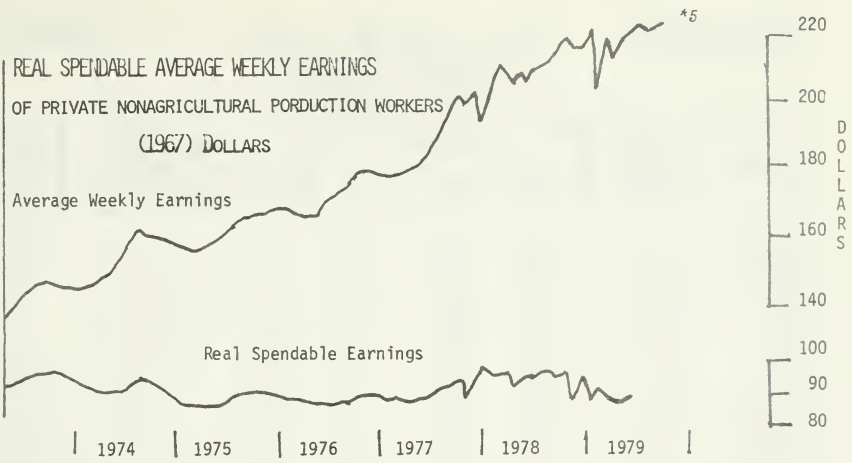
MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

All of the components, with the exception of manufacturing accessions, registered positive movements in May. The vanishing of adverse weather conditions, which were seasonally more significant than normal, caused this change around from the preceeding month when five of the indicators fell.

The erratic movement in the Composite Index in recent months provides little indication of a trend. It does appear that the index is stabilizing in its declines from October of last year. Availability of fuel supplies and new housing starts nationally will have a great effect on the index in upcoming months. If these activities produce a negative influence in Montana, moderate declines can be expected.

* *Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits, and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.*

** *Indicates last month of plotted data.*



	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$225.42	$220.68	$208.58
Taxes Withheld	34.54	33.08	32.62
Spendable Earnings	190.88	187.60	175.96
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	101.80	98.90	84.92
Real Spendable Earnings	89.08	88.70	91.04

	Average Weekly Earnings	Real Spendable Earnings
1978		
July	217.49	92.67
Aug.	214.68	91.19
Sep.	215.27	90.81
Oct.	218.40	91.15
Nov.	200.99	84.45
Dec.	217.56	89.87
1979		
Jan.	215.42	89.79
Feb.	219.57	90.19
Mar.	221.43	89.85
Apr.	220.68	88.70
May	225.42	89.08
June		
July		
Aug.		
Sep.		
Oct.		
Nov.		
Dec.		

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Real spendable earnings registered a slight gain over the previous month. Inflation did much to reduce the gain reported in gross average weekly earnings. The 1.2% increase in the consumer price index offset the 1.7% increase in spendable earnings to a 0.4% gain. Gross average weekly earnings followed traditional seasonal patterns because of the return of many high wage earners into Montana's seasonal labor market. Inflation will continue to be the major influence on real spendable earnings in upcoming months. Because of the recent trend in the consumer price index, real spendable earnings will have moderate declines in the next few months.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.* *p: Preliminary.*

1/ Average weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	U. S.	
1977								
January	336.8	315.4	281.4	34.0	21.4	6.3	7.4	*
February	338.6	316.6	281.8	34.8	22.0	6.5	7.6	*
March	339.1	316.8	281.9	34.9	22.3	6.6	7.4	.1
April	339.8	317.5	282.0	35.5	22.3	6.6	7.1	*
May	342.4	319.3	284.4	34.9	23.1	6.7	7.1	*
June	339.5	319.8	284.8	35.0	19.7	5.8	7.1	.1
July	343.7	321.8	286.6	35.2	21.9	6.4	6.9	3.4
August	352.0	329.5	294.7	34.8	22.5	6.4	7.0	.2
September	353.1	330.4	296.3	34.1	22.7	6.4	6.8	.1
October	349.4	327.0	293.3	33.7	22.4	6.4	6.8	.4
November	350.3	328.2	294.6	33.6	22.1	6.3	6.7	.3
December	355.1	333.5	299.9	33.6	21.6	6.1	6.3	*
Avg.	345.0	323.0	288.5	34.5	22.0	6.4	7.0	.4
1978								
January	359.8	337.4	304.0	33.4	22.4	6.2	6.3	*
February	362.6	340.4	306.7	33.7	22.2	6.1	6.1	*
March	367.3	343.8	310.2	33.6	23.5	6.4	6.2	*
April	369.6	348.0	314.7	33.3	21.6	5.8	6.1	*
May	372.7	351.2	318.1	33.1	21.5	5.8	6.1	.1
June	374.8	352.8	319.8	33.0	22.0	5.9	5.8	.4
July	375.8	353.6	320.7	32.9	22.2	5.9	6.1	.2
August	371.1	349.3	316.6	32.7	21.8	5.9	5.9	.1
September	372.4	350.8	318.2	32.6	21.6	5.8	5.9	.1
October	370.6	350.0	317.4	32.6	20.6	5.6	5.8	.1
November	372.8	350.7	318.0	32.7	22.1	5.9	5.8	.1
December	370.5	347.9	315.1	32.8	22.6	6.1	5.9	.1
Avg.	370.0	348.0	315.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	377.4	354.9	322.2	32.7	22.5	6.0	5.8	*
February	378.7	360.1	327.1	33.0	18.6	4.9	5.7	1.0
March	378.2	361.4	328.7	32.7	16.8	4.4	5.7	*
April	380.8	361.7	329.3	32.4	19.1	5.0	5.8	*
May	385.2	366.2	333.9	32.3	19.0	4.9	5.8	*
June	380.0	362.6	330.6	32.0	17.4	4.6	5.6	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1977								
January	32.7	30.6	29.2	1.4	2.1	6.5	6.3	*
February	32.9	30.9	29.5	1.4	2.0	6.1	6.5	*
March	32.6	30.6	29.2	1.4	2.0	6.2	6.6	*
April	32.6	30.6	29.2	1.4	2.0	6.0	6.6	*
May	32.7	30.6	29.2	1.4	2.1	6.4	6.7	*
June	32.8	31.0	29.6	1.4	1.8	5.4	5.8	*
July	33.3	31.2	29.8	1.4	2.1	6.3	6.4	.8
August	33.5	31.3	29.9	1.4	2.2	6.7	6.4	*
September	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.4	*
October	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.4	.3
November	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.3	.3
December	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.7	6.1	*
Avg.	33.3	31.2	29.8	1.4	2.1	6.4	6.4	.1
1978								
January	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	7.1	6.2	*
February	35.1	32.5	31.2	1.3	2.6	7.3	6.1	*
March	35.0	32.7	31.4	1.3	2.3	6.7	6.4	*
April	35.9	32.8	31.5	1.3	3.1	8.5	5.8	*
May	36.1	33.0	31.7	1.3	3.1	8.6	5.8	*
June	35.9	33.4	32.1	1.3	2.5	6.8	5.9	*
July	36.0	33.7	32.4	1.3	2.3	6.4	5.9	*
August	36.0	33.6	32.3	1.3	2.4	6.7	5.9	*
September	36.2	33.7	32.4	1.3	2.5	7.0	5.8	*
October	35.9	33.6	32.3	1.3	2.3	6.4	5.6	*
November	36.2	33.4	32.1	1.3	2.8	7.7	5.9	*
December	36.1	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.9	8.0	6.1	*
Avg.	35.6	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.4	6.8	6.0	*
1979								
January	36.2	33.5	32.2	1.3	2.7	7.4	6.0	*
February	36.1	33.8	32.5	1.3	2.3	6.3	4.9	*
March	35.3	33.4	32.3	1.3	1.9	5.4	4.4	*
April	35.8	33.7	32.4	1.3	2.1	5.8	5.0	*
May	36.2	34.2	32.9	1.3	2.0	5.6	4.9	*
June	35.7	33.6	32.3	1.3	2.1	6.0	4.6	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1977								
January	49.5	47.0	45.5	1.5	2.5	5.0	6.3	*
February	50.0	47.5	45.9	1.6	2.5	5.1	6.5	*
March	50.2	47.8	46.2	1.6	2.4	4.8	6.6	*
April	49.9	47.4	45.7	1.7	2.5	5.0	6.6	*
May	50.5	47.7	46.1	1.6	2.8	5.5	6.7	*
June	50.0	48.1	46.5	1.6	1.9	3.9	5.8	*
July	50.5	48.2	46.6	1.6	2.3	4.6	6.4	*
August	51.6	49.2	47.6	1.6	2.4	4.7	6.4	*
September	52.1	49.6	48.0	1.6	2.5	4.9	6.4	*
October	51.2	48.6	47.1	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
November	51.9	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.5	4.8	6.3	*
December	52.4	50.0	48.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	6.1	*
Avg.	50.8	48.4	46.8	1.6	2.4	4.8	6.4	*
1978								
January	52.7	50.1	48.6	1.5	2.6	5.0	6.2	*
February	53.2	50.7	49.1	1.6	2.5	4.8	6.1	*
March	54.1	51.2	49.6	1.6	2.9	5.4	6.4	*
April	54.2	51.8	50.2	1.6	2.4	4.4	5.8	*
May	54.2	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.8	*
June	54.1	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.9	*
July	54.1	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.9	*
August	54.0	51.6	50.1	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.9	*
September	54.7	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.8	*
October	54.2	52.1	50.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.6	*
November	55.1	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.8	5.2	5.9	*
December	54.1	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.1	*
Avg.	54.1	51.6	50.1	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.6	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.6	4.7	6.0	*
February	54.7	52.7	51.2	1.5	2.0	3.7	4.9	*
March	54.6	52.8	51.3	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.4	*
April	54.3	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.0	*
May	55.6	53.6	52.1	1.5	2.0	3.7	4.9	*
June	53.6	51.9	50.4	1.5	1.7	3.1	4.6	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978
TOTAL PRIVATE	$232.84	$225.42	$216.58	36.9	36.3	36.4	$6.31	$6.21	$5.95
MANUFACTURING	375.30	353.90	343.54	45.0	43.8	44.5	8.34	8.08	7.72
Durable Goods	389.58	360.19	345.28	46.6	44.8	44.9	8.36	8.04	7.69
Primary Metal Industries	412.15	379.93	335.79	41.8	39.7	37.9	9.86	9.57	8.86
Nondurable Goods	341.55	339.47	338.86	41.3	41.5	43.5	8.27	8.18	7.79
Food and Kindred Products	283.66	270.08	270.95	42.4	42.2	44.2	6.69	6.40	6.13
MINING	459.30	459.36	373.57	49.6	49.5	41.6	9.26	9.28	8.98
Metal Mining	444.28	444.28	384.38	40.5	40.5	36.4	10.97	10.97	10.56
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	356.38	352.60	386.63	34.4	34.4	34.8	10.36	10.25	11.11
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	329.85	334.90	300.24	41.7	42.5	41.7	7.91	7.88	7.20
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	324.08	324.51	289.07	43.5	43.5	43.6	7.45	7.46	6.63
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	190.00	175.63	173.06	34.8	33.2	34.0	5.46	5.29	5.09
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	147.56	144.67	146.17	34.0	34.2	37.1	4.34	4.23	3.94
SERVICES	141.88	141.88	133.53	33.7	33.7	33.3	4.21	4.21	4.01

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Table						Layoffs		
	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978
MANUFACTURING	2.7	2.9	6.5	1.5	1.9	5.4	.4	.8	.7	3.2	2.8	3.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	.6	.6	.8
Durable Goods	3.1	1.9	6.4	1.7	1.4	5.5	.4	.2	.4	2.6	2.4	3.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	.5	0	.8
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	2.3	5.8	1.9	1.4	4.4	1.6	.2	1.1	1.8	5.6	3.3	.8	.3	.6	.4	0	1.1
Nondurable Goods	1.9	4.8	6.6	1.3	2.8	5.3	.5	2.0	1.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.5	2.1	.8	1.7	.8
MINING	7.9	5.7	11.5	6.7	2.8	4.8	.4	2.4	.9	2.5	1.6	3.5	.7	1.5	2.5	.5	0	*
Metal Mining	2.3	8.2	3.7	0	0	.2	1.2	8.2	1.8	3.2	0	1.9	.1	0	.3	.1	0	.2

* *Less than .05.*
Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Series began January 1958.

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggregate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	June 1979	June 1978	Year to Date 1979	Year to Date 1978
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	45	38	214	206
MINING	25	11	125	44
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	100	113	423	524
MANUFACTURING	35	34	146	131
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	26	21	131	99
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	139	136	631	704
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	38	52	264	254
SERVICES	189	165	825	772
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(66)	(38)	(134)	(141)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	18	3	85	35
STATE TOTAL	615	573	2844	2769

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS June 1979	June 1978	Year to Date 1979	1978
STATE OF MONTANA	615	573	2844	2769
GREAT FALLS SMSA	29	55	198	254
BILLINGS SMSA	91	93	467	433
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS	53	INA	INA	INA
MULTI-COUNTY				
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	34	28	178	188
Beaverhead	5	5	17	31
Deer Lodge	2	1	9	11
Granite	2	1	8	7
Madison	7	3	24	25
Powell	1	1	8	18
Silver Bow	17	17	87	96
BOZEMAN LMA	42	70	184	284
Gallatin	35	50	166	228
Meagher	1	5	4	10
Park	6	15	43	46
GLASGOW LMA	23	14	145	60
Daniels	1	1	7	3
Phillips	2	3	16	8
Roosevelt	7	5	18	22
Sheridan	8	3	22	10
Valley	5	2	19	17
GLENDIVE LMA	37	29	159	110
Dawson	12	10	37	29
Garfield	2	0	7	8
McCone	1	0	6	4
Prairie	0	0	3	7
Richland	21	19	102	59
Wibaux	1	0	4	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	18	10	80	85
Big Horn	2	4	24	26
Carbon	10	3	33	28
Stillwater	3	3	12	16
Sweet Grass	3	1	11	15
HAVRE LMA	23	14	81	79
Blaine	4	2	12	16
Hill	14	11	58	48
Liberty	5	1	11	15
HELENA LMA	48	49	239	223
Broadwater	3	2	18	10
Jefferson	3	11	19	26
Lewis and Clark	42	36	202	187
KALISPELL LMA	78	86	354	355
Flathead	56	53	239	252
Lake	9	17	54	54
Lincoln	13	16	62	49
LEWISTOWN LMA	21	20	60	59
Fergus	15	15	36	39
Golden Valley	2	0	3	2
Judith Basin	3	0	9	3
Musselshell	1	4	9	9
Petroleum	0	1	0	2
Wheatland	0	0	3	4
MILES CITY LMA	15	13	79	74
Carter	1	1	1	6
Custer	7	9	35	31
Fallon	4	0	17	10
Powder River	1	0	3	4
Rosebud	2	3	11	22
Treasure	0	0	2	1
MISSOULA LMA	79	76	444	429
Mineral	3	0	8	10
Missoula	54	57	320	323
Ravalli	14	13	89	70
Sanders	8	6	27	26
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	24	16	124	136
Choteau	3	1	23	19
Glacier	10	2	28	32
Pondera	3	4	28	35
Teton	2	1	12	15
Toole	6	8	33	35

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons; to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JUNE 1979

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	122	8,871.72
BIGHORN	154	12,651.64
BLAINE	97	7,178.77
BROADWATER	49	3,783.00
CARBON	160	12,594.72
CARTER	11	565.00
CASCADE	2,613	205,042.74
CHOUTEAU	38	2,394.00
CUSTER	111	8,093.63
DANIELS	24	1,307.00
DAWSON	108	3,583.00
DEER LODGE	526	35,574.85
FALLON	27	1,455.00
FERGUS	124	9,716.65
FLATHEAD	1,623	125,165.41
GALLATIN	895	71,464.68
GARFIELD	16	1,297.00
GLACIER	488	35,239.03
GOLDEN VALLEY	13	675.00
GRANITE	124	8,926.65
HILL	339	25,077.93
JEFFERSON	164	13,226.24
JUDITH BASIN	7	339.00
LAKE	395	30,861.48
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,325	108,152.07
LIBERTY	10	611.00
LINCOLN	780	64,100.94
MCCONE	0	0.00
MADISON	42	3,851.00
MEAGHER	33	3,026.00
MINERAL	86	6,675.72
MISSOULA	2,939	229,306.95
MUSSELSHELL	48	3,465.00
PARK	245	17,686.57
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	71	4,890.92
PONDERA	60	4,100.94
POWDER RIVER	19	1,693.00
POWELL	230	16,270.66
PRAIRIE	23	1,550.00
RAVALLI	693	49,551.82
RICHLAND	84	5,610.59
ROOSEVELT	252	18,473.16
ROSEBUD	197	15,087.80
SANDERS	309	23,936.59
SHERIDAN	12	515.00
SILVER BOW	2,204	158,680.75
STILLWATER	57	5,150.00
SWEET GRASS	2	96.00
TETON	62	4,656.04
TOOLE	74	5,059.00
TREASURE	10	477.00
VALLEY	262	17,963.51
WHEATLAND	18	898.65
WIBAUX	15	835.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,142	175,981.46
INTRASTATE	20,537	1,579,223.24
INTERSTATE	956	155,181.52
TOTAL (41)	21,493	1,734,404.76

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1979 THRU JUNE 1979

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,463	122,324.98
BIGHORN	1,708	147,116.79
BLAINE	1,103	83,892.92
BROADWATER	721	61,551.57
CARBON	1,846	162,906.93
CARTER	98	6,323.32
CASCADE	28,213	2,306,673.24
CHOUTEAU	605	47,573.12
CUSTER	2,453	214,907.15
DANIELS	160	10,835.00
DAWSON	1,344	121,301.11
DEER LODGE	5,691	483,407.43
FALLON	306	24,414.52
FERGUS	2,527	218,133.45
FLATHEAD	20,996	1,744,036.14
GALLATIN	10,284	833,387.75
GARFIELD	151	13,129.00
GLACIER	4,495	363,645.22
GOLDEN VALLEY	135	11,436.00
GRANITE	1,028	91,641.83
HILL	3,617	297,256.30
JEFFERSON	1,797	163,473.02
JUDITH BASIN	199	18,074.00
LAKE	5,600	462,101.91
LEWIS AND CLARK	14,659	1,264,731.74
LIBERTY	256	23,786.40
LINCOLN	11,418	987,131.36
MCCONE	135	13,221.00
MADISON	547	39,850.00
MEAGHER	526	39,588.16
MINERAL	1,759	143,479.48
MISSOULA	27,925	2,292,308.20
MUSSELSHELL	734	66,415.00
PARK	3,783	286,581.91
PETROLEUM	1	104.00
PHILLIPS	1,007	93,280.90
PONDERA	1,518	130,323.96
POWDER RIVER	158	14,978.00
POWELL	2,363	193,013.29
PRAIRIE	376	34,000.00
RAVALLI	7,567	589,858.45
RICHLAND	790	61,575.15
ROOSEVELT	1,844	134,921.75
ROSEBUD	1,885	162,887.70
SANDERS	3,889	323,745.20
SHERIDAN	221	18,148.00
SILVER BOW	15,947	1,311,230.30
STILLWATER	1,119	111,565.00
SWEET GRASS	136	10,514.85
TETON	1,142	94,473.32
TOOLE	1,560	126,439.08
TREASURE	184	14,961.96
VALLEY	2,533	202,517.39
WHEATLAND	130	9,418.30
WIBAUX	177	13,543.00
YELLOWSTONE	25,147	2,203,203.60
INTRASTATE	227,990	19,128,141.30
INTERSTATE	9,675	1,031,311.27
TOTAL (42)	237,665	20,159,452.57

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1979	1978	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims[1]	26,347	24,595	1,752	*7.1*
Continued Claims[1]	281,256	278,154	3,102	*1.1*
Number of Benefit Payments[1]	237,660	225,027	12,633	*5.6*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1]	$20,159,452	$17,967,119	$2,192,333	*12.2*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount[1/2]	$88.72	$85.40	$3.32	*3.9*

MONTHLY

	June 1979	May 1979	June 1978	Change From Year Ago Net	Change From Year Ago Percent
Initial Claims[1]	3,681	2,464	3,720	-39	*-1.0*
Continued Claims[1]	27,661	36,543	32,172	-4,511	*-14.0*
Number of Benefit Payments[1]	21,493	30,011	24,726	-3,233	*-13.1*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1]	$1,734,405	$2,533,752	$2,037,217	-$302,812	*-14.9*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt[1/2]	$84.88	$88.10	$92.45	-$7.57	*-8.2*
Trust Fund Balance	$4,677,145*	$6,214,663*	-$3,010,381*	$7,687,526	*255.4*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $10,484,089*

More initial claims were filed this month than last month, but the count was slightly less than last year. Fewer continued claims were noted from both last month and last year. The substantial drop from last month may be due in part to increased job openings during the summer season. All claims for 1979 continue to exceed the numbers recorded in the cumulative tally a year ago.

Benefit payments for June decreased considerably from May, and moderately from the number and amount in June last year, the first time in three months payments were less than last year. Benefits for the six months of 1979 amounted to more than for the comparable period in 1978, as has been the case each month so far.

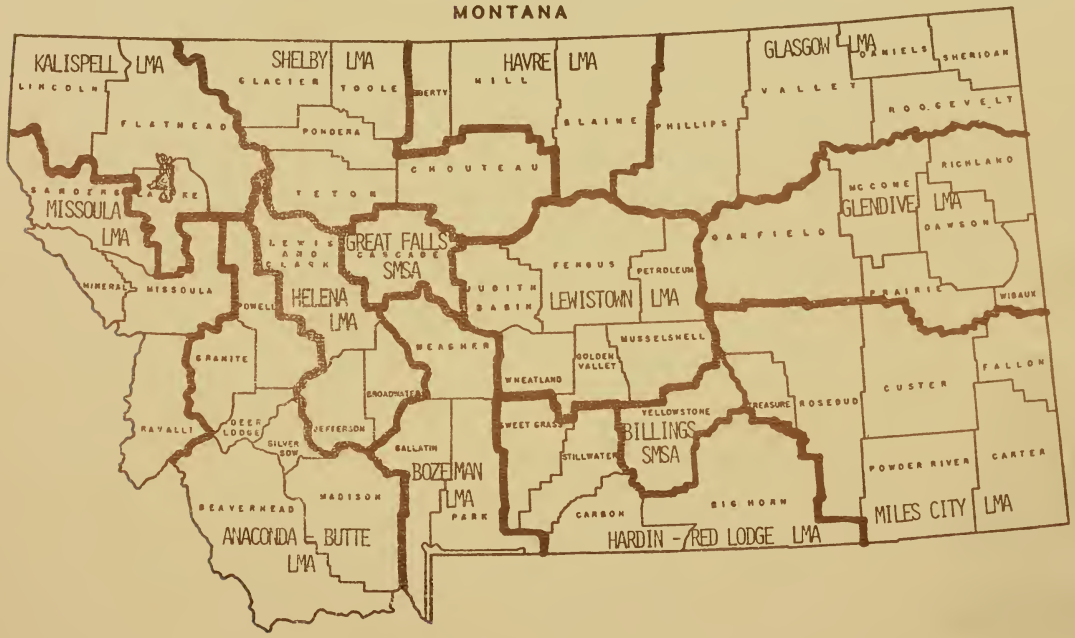
For the first time in several months the Average Weekly Benefit Amount was smaller than either last month or last year. The year-to-date AWBA was again larger, however, than last year's payment.

From May to June the Trust Fund was reduced but still has a positive balance of over $4.6 million in contrast to the deficit of a year ago. The fund should continue to grow, with only small setbacks, at least in the foreseeable future.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59601

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.